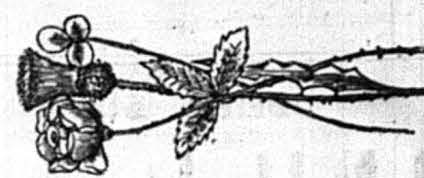


THE COLONIST.



VOL. III. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum ST. JOHN'S, N. F., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1888. Single Copies—One Cent. No. 113

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Barque and Schooner Wrecked.

ADMIRAL HOWITT DEAD

Protestation by Chinese.

MONEY ASKED FOR COAST DEFENCES.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 17.

The Newfoundland schr. Guide was wrecked on Wednesday last off Flint Island. The crew has arrived in Sydney.

The barque Ashantee, from Liverpool to Picton, has been wrecked at Cape Breton. The crew are saved.

Admiral Sir William Howitt is dead.

China protests against Australia excluding the Chinese.

The French government ask for six million dollars for coast defences.

Special to the Colonist.

A Disastrous Fire in Charlottetown.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 17.—The fire on Monday night, which consumed a large amount of property, originated in the Excelsior Roller Rink, Kent-street, at 11 p.m. The wind was south-east, and the fire spread rapidly and destroyed the Citizens Rink, on Fitzroy-street. It burnt down the dwelling house and slaughter house of Mr. Sanders. McPhail's dwelling house and carriage factory, and McRory's paint shop, on Kent-street, were also burnt to the ground. The flames spread from these buildings, to McPhail's two large dwelling houses on Prince-street. The Baptist Church, corner of Prince and Fitzroy-streets, was next attacked. Charles Higgins' dwelling house adjoining was gutted. The rest of the block was saved. The loss is estimated at \$45,000, one half of which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, today.

Wind S.W., light; thick fog.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Muslin curtains, etc. R Harvey
Coal. Barries & Co
Government notice W R Stirling
Cricket notice see advertisement
New goods. Shiran, Pippy & Co
Wanted—a good cook. see advertisement
Boy wanted. see advertisement

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL - COAL.

FIRST CARGO for THE SEASON
To arrive per steamer Eagle,

A cargo Glace Bay Coal

Will be sent home at reasonable rates. Orders booked at once; will be executed upon arrival.
NOTE—Fresh from the mines, and therefore round and bright.

BARNES & CO.

may 17, 3fp



Government Notice

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the BOARD OF WORKS will not be responsible for the payment of any accounts but those for which orders have been given through the Office, and signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

By order, W. R. STIRLING,
Board of Works Office, pro Sec'y.
17th May, 1888. 1m,fp

CRICKET: CLUB: NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
"SHAMROCK CRICKET ASSOCIATION" will be held at the usual place at 9 p.m., this evening.
A full attendance is particularly requested.
may 17, 11

WANTED—BY THE 1ST OF JUNE—
A Good Cook. Wages Seven Dollars per month. Apply at this office may 17, 3fp, eod

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A Good
Smart Boy, to go messages. Apply at the office of this paper. may 17, 3fp

New Advertisements.

Notice to Bankers

JUST RECEIVED,

Another Shipment Bankers' Bells.

Also, a full assortment of Goods, suitable for the Bank Fishery.

"Arcade Hardware Store," - M. MONROE.

FURNITURE.

OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND VARIED!

And as Low-Priced as is consistent with Artistically-designed and Soundly-constructed Goods.

GALLAHAN, GLASS & CO.,

For hire—a large Furniture Wagon. Duckworth and Gower Sts.
Removals Conducted. may 17

[By Permission of the Stipendiary Magistrates.]

GRAND PUBLIC DRAWING OF MONEY PRIZES,

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF—

The Benevolent Irish Society, of St. John's, Newfoundland, to be held in St. Patrick's Hall, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of December, 1888.

THE BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY WAS FOUNDED IN 1866, UPON TRUE PRINCIPLES of benevolence and philanthropy; it was established for the purpose of affording permanent relief to the wretched and distressed. After some years devoted to the relief of the destitute, the Society, wishing still further to extend its usefulness, erected the Orphan Asylum Schools for the education of poor boys, which continued to fulfill the obligations for which they were established, until 1877, when the growing wants of the community made it necessary to procure larger accommodation, and induced the Society to erect the magnificent stone building in which the Society's Schools are now held, under the able management of those zealous teachers, the Christian Brothers. The Schools are fitted with all the modern improvements, and are capable of accommodating 500 pupils. At the present time the Schools are overcrowded, whilst the applications for admission are continually increasing. There is also an Industrial School conducted in the Building, where Net Making is taught.

When it is understood that the Society's numbers are not very large, and that the annual income is nearly all exhausted in the sustaining of its Schools, it can easily be seen that the large outlay of over \$50,000 (the cost of the building) must have left a large debt on the Society, although with its accumulated funds and members' fees, the individual members of the body supplied from their own purses, over \$12,000, the greater portion of which was a free gift. It is to lessen the interest on this debt, by paying off some portion of the principal, that the Society has ventured this Lottery, which the members feel assured the generosity of their friends and well-wishers will make a success. The Drawing will consist of the following Grand Money Prizes:—

First prize	\$1000	Eight prize	\$20	Fifteenth prize	\$10
Second prize	500	Ninth prize	20	Sixteenth prize	10
Third prize	100	Tenth prize	20	Seventeenth prize	10
Fourth prize	100	Eleventh prize	15	Eighteenth prize	10
Fifth prize	50	Twelfth prize	15	Nineteenth prize	10
Sixth prize	50	Thirteenth prize	15	Twentieth prize	10
Seventh prize	20	Fourteenth prize	15		

Each person disposing of a book of twenty dollars worth of tickets, receives one free ticket. The Duplicates of all tickets sold must be sent into the Secretary on or before the 1st of December, 1888. As the Secretary cannot keep the names of persons holding tickets, the prizes will be paid directly to the actual bearers on presentation of the ticket. Care must be taken of the tickets. If they are lost the actual bearer may present them and claim payment, which cannot be refused. A list of the winning numbers will be published in the local papers immediately after the drawing. The price of each full ticket is \$1.00, and each quarter ticket 25 cents.

may 3, th, fp, till nov 30. HENRY V. BORN, Secretary of Committee.

Mrs. Mitchell,

189 Water Street.

THE OLD STAND FOR MILLINERY, MANTLES and DRESS GOODS

IS STILL UNRIVALLED.

All Departments now well stocked with the Leading Novelties in New and Useful Goods, personally selected.

AN EARLY CALL SOLICITED.

THE NEW FIRM!

THORBURN & TESSIER,

[Late Walter Grieve & Co.]

Have much pleasure in announcing that they have just opened their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods.

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS NOW FULLY STOCKED WITH

Goods Bought in the Best Markets and on the Best Terms.

Whilst the requirements of customers of the old firm will be carefully studied, T. & T. will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a full stock of goods, suitable for the General Trade of the country, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

T. & T. are also agents for the old-established firm of JOSEPH GUNDRY & Co. Bridport, and have on hand Cod and Caplin Seines, Traps, Herring and Mackerel Nets, Twines, Lines and Netting—of all descriptions. may 9, fp, 11

New Advertisements.

SHIRAN, PIPPY & CO.

—would invite special attention to their extensive and carefully selected stock of—

New, Seasonable & Fashionable Dry Goods, &c.

EVERY DEPARTMENT FILLED WITH CHOICE AND RELIABLE GOODS.

The whole of which is marked at the lowest possible prices for cash. We hold also several specially cheap lots, such as: A Manufacturer's Stock of Honeycomb and Turkish Towels, from 35cts. the doz.; several hundred Men's Serge Coats (well made) only 75cts. each. may 17, 2fp

Special Felt Hats.

In order to meet the increasing demand for

Light Weight Felt Hats

Light Weight Felt Hats

We have this Season imported a "special hat." The Lightest weight ever produced in Felt. Inspection invited.

N. B.—OUR NEW HAT WAREROOM NOW OPEN.

O'Flaherty & MacGregor.

may 16

M. & J. TOBIN

—HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CHURNS, &c.

—ALSO,—

100 boxes Horse-shoe Nails—Assorted Sizes.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

M. & J. TOBIN,

may 1, 2fp 170 and 172 Duckworth Street (Beach).

FURS. FURS. TO BE LET.

Highest Prices given for all sorts of

FURS.

EDWIN DUDER,

may 1, 1m, e, o, d.

Water Street.

JUST LANDED, EX SS PERUVIAN

25 Cases Champ. Cider—qrs & pints

25 Barrels Stout—qrs & pints

10 Cases Currants

—AND—

IRISH BACON & HAMS,

[Cork Cure.]

ON SALE BY

J. D. RYAN.

may 12, 3i, fp, eod

Soap! - Soap!

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,

200 Boxes Soap,

In all sizes and qualities to suit the Trade.

SPECIAL PRICE FOR WHOLESALE.

JOHN STEER.

may 15, th, ths, fp

TO LET.

[And possession given immediately.]

That Comfortable Dwelling House,

Situate on Duckworth Street.

App. to F. ST. JOHN.

may 4, fp

EDWIN MCLEOD

Commission Merchant.

DEMERARA.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.

Special attention paid to the purchase of W. I. Produce and Sales of Fish. sep 25, fp, 1y

Waterside Business Premises

At Riverhead, at present occupied by Messrs. WEST & RENDELL. Possession given on the 1st November next. For further particulars apply to

JAS. McLAUGHLIN.

may 12, 2w, fp

129 Water Street 129

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

A Job Lot of Muslin Curtains,

AS REDUCED PRICES.

Curtains, Net, plain and fancy
Ladies' Summer Jackets (black and colored), cheap
Job lot of Corsets, at reduced prices
Linoleum, Floor Canvas from 4 to 20 yards wide
—choice patterns.

may 17 R. HARVEY.

CRICKET! CRICKET!

BATS (all cane, double & single cane) BATS
BATS (ash strip handles) BATS
BATS (polished and unpolished) BATS—ranging from 15cts to \$3.00.

WICKETS—solid brass revolving top and shoe

WICKETS—solid brass top and shoe

WICKETS—brass ferruled and shoe

BALLS (Duke's best treble-seam) BALLS

BALLS (Duke's superior treble-seam) BALLS

BALLS (Duke's best double-seam) BALLS

BALLS (Duke's superior double-seam) BALLS

SOLID RUBBER BALLS—all sizes

LEG GUARDS, Batting Gloves and Gauntlets

LAWN TENNIS SETS, Croquet Sets—cheap.

Woods', 193 Water-St

INSURE

Your Property

—IN THE—

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL

Insurance Company, Limited.

M. MONROE, AGENT.

mar 8

Saws Filed & Set

At P. HAGERTY'S.

No. 15, Queen Street.

Select Story.

A Noble Atonement

[BY THE COUNTESS.]

CHAPTER XLIV—Continued.

It flashed by the mighty aid of electricity, more swiftly than thought can reach; before the squire has left the station at St. Louis, it had reached the gay and brilliant city.

A messenger took it to the "Convent de St. Marie," in the Rue d'Alsace, and then it was opened and read by the superioress—a long telegram:

"From the Superioress of the Convent Rue d'Alsace, Paris.—Will you send best and most clever nursing sister you have; rich and noble family in distress; and two children dangerously ill with fever; no expense to be spared; send at once."

The mother-general, who was herself the foundress of this vastly needed order, read the telegram with knitted brows. She fully understood the import of the words "rich and noble English."

Yet, looking round the sisterhood, she was at a loss whom to send. Two of the English sisters were away in London. They had been sent for to attend some great persons, and could not be recalled, and it would be quite useless to send French sisters who could not understand English.

Suddenly her face brightened, and she rose from her seat.

"If she will do it," she murmured to herself, "she is the very person."

The superioress made her way quickly through the long corridors, and rapped at the door of a small room.

"Come in," said a clear, sweet voice—a voice which, despite its sweetness, seemed to be full of tears.

A tall, beautiful woman rose to greet her—a woman beautiful as a dream, dressed in the long black robe of the sisterhood, a white veil hung in statuesque folds from her head to her feet; a face so beautiful and so sad had never been seen in this world before.

"Good-morning, Sœur Marie," said the superioress, "I want to speak to you for a few minutes."

With the royal grace of a queen the beautiful woman bowed, and placed a chair for the superioress, then stood before her awaiting her commands.

"I am sorely troubled, Sœur Marie," she said. "You know that just at present the fever is bad all over France; it is bad at St. Louis, and here at Paris also."

"I am sorry to know it," said the sweet, low voice, so full of tears.

"All our sisters are busy," continued the superioress; "Bernadine came home last night very ill, and I really do not know what to do; we have many more demands than nurses."

"I will do anything to help you," said Sœur Marie.

"I am sure of it, sister; but I hesitate before asking this favor of you. You asked, before you joined the sisterhood, a favor—it was that you, being English yourself, might never be asked to nurse English people, rich or poor—did you not?"

"Yes, I made that request," replied the sister.

"And I," interrupted the superioress, "have most scrupulously adhered to it." Sœur Marie bent down with infinite grace and kissed the superioress hand.

"You bear all that is most kind and generous to me," she said.

The superioress went on. "Now the time has come that I find myself in a great dilemma. Will you read this telegram, sister, that I have just received from St. Louis, and then you will understand?"

The hands held out for the telegram were not much like the hands of a poor working sister; they were white as the driven snow, beautifully shaped; they would have served as a model to a sculptor or artist; even now a thrill of admiration passes through the superioress's mind as she gazes on them.

"The hands of a queen," she thought to herself, as she placed the telegram in them. Sœur Marie read it attentively.

"St. Louis lies at the foot of the Pyrenees, does it not?" she asked.

"It does," replied the superioress.

"Yes, between the mountains and the sea," said Sœur Marie.

"The English are everywhere," said the superioress.

Sœur Marie read again. "A rich, and noble English family—a lady and two children dangerously ill of the fever."

"I suppose," said the superioress, "that if you read—a poor and starving English family want a sister to help them; you would volunteer to go at once."

"Yes," said Sœur Marie, with a smile, "I am quite sure of that; it is the words rich and noble I do not like."

"The rich and noble must be helped as well as the poor," said the superioress. "I will not ask you to go, Sœur Marie, I will keep my promise, but, if you volunteer to do so, I shall be glad."

Sœur Marie stood quite still for a few moments with her arms crossed over her breast, then she said:

"I will go."

And she little dreamed of what she had undertaken to do.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE bright June sun was shining on the villa, and the squire was looking out impatiently for the new nurse. How they had managed he could not tell, but Mrs. Gordon was still improving, although the children were still dangerously ill, and Lady Rydal was fading day by day.

The superioress had assured him that the sister should be here as quickly as steam could bring her; still it seemed a long time to him who waited so anxiously. At last a note came from the convent, saying that the English sister was expected on the morrow, if the squire could drive over and take her back to the villa.

The squire bore a charmed life; he went from one room to another, he sat for long hours together with his wife, he was never weary of being with the children; but no breath of the fever scorched him.

He went in search of Lady Rydal, with the open note in his hand. She looked white and trembled with fatigue; she was bending over little Gordon who had ceased to recognize her.

"Papa," she said, with all the calmness of despair, "my darling boy will never get better."

"Take courage, Elinore, while there is life there is hope, and I have good news for you. We have a new nurse coming to-morrow; I am to drive over and fetch her. I am so thankful—it will relieve you so much."

"I am thankful too," she said. "But oh! papa, is there any hope for Gordon—the child of my heart—the child with his father's eyes?"

"There is always hope while there is life," answered the squire wearily.

He could have given his life to have saved his beautiful and beloved child from all this trouble and sorrow.

The squire was destined to be very much surprised. When he drove over on the morrow to the convent, and the superioress brought the new sister to him, he was more astounded than he had ever been in his life before.

He saw before him, a tall, beautiful woman, stately and graceful as a queen yet with the gentle, timid manner of a child—a royal woman, clad in the humble black garments of a nursing sister—a queenly woman who bowed her head before him, and seemed too shy to speak.

"This is Sister Marie, monsieur," said the superioress, "and she will do her best to help you."

"I will do my best," said a low, sweet voice—ah, so full of tears!—and it touched the squire's heart more deeply than words could tell.

"What manner of woman is this?" he thought to himself. "She looks like a queen; she has the white fine hands of a duchess, and she speaks like one whose heart has been riven."

"You will find a sick and sorry house sister," said the squire, looking at the marvelously beautiful face, half hidden by the white veil.

Ah, me! what a face it was!—almost divine in its beauty and its sorrow—dark, magnificent eyes, that were seldom raised, and a mouth of pure and perfect loveliness.

The good squire was the least bit embarrassed by this wonderful beauty. A nursing sister was novelty enough, but a beautiful one was—well, more than he felt the power of imagining. The other two had been fair and comely Englishwomen, remarkable for nothing except their exquisite skill and tenderness in nursing. This sister was quite different; she was as stately as some great queen, yet shy and timid as a child. In his perplexity he turned to the superioress.

(to be continued.)

New Mess and E. Prime Pork.

ON SALE BY J. & W. PITTS.

250 barrels Heavy New Mess Pork; and 250 barrels New Extra Prime Pork.

[Both lots of superior quality.]

may 16

Pease! - Pease!

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

125 brls Choice Canadian Round Pease.

may 14

Canad'n Timothy Hay

On Sale by J. & W. Pitts,

PRIME CANAD'N TIMOTHY HAY

Just landed, ex steamer Greetlands.

may 16

BARLEY.

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.

One Hundred Barrels Barley.

may 12

—Will be sold cheap to close sales.

Cotton Herring Nets.

Just Received, per ss Peruvian, and for sale by

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,

50 Cotton Herring Nets, viz.: 40 rans, 33 yds. on rope, 240 meshes, 33 ply; 2½, 2½ and 2½ in mesh. We have also on hand a quantity of Hemp Herring Nets, of various sizes.

may 12

O'NEIL'S

Hair-Dressing Saloon,

[Late Blackwood's—226 Water Street.]

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM HEATLY (late of Manchester, who has also had experience in the United States. Only two weeks at work, and business has increased twofold; customers well-pleased. No delays; the work quick and good. Come and save time. Hours—from 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.; Saturdays and days preceding Holidays—later.

may 11

\$1.00

OUR CELEBRATED "Dollar" Laundry Soap is unequalled for size and quality. One dollar per box of thirty bars.

may 14

Clift, Wood & Co.

NEW BOOKS—NEW EDITIONS.

MR. POTTER OF TEXAS, BY A. C. Gunter, 50 cts.

Mr. Barnes of New York, by A. C. Gunter, 30 cts. Pictures from Ireland, by Terence McGrath, 55 cts. Queer Stories, from Truth, 4th Series (blue), 30 cts. Found, Yet Lost, by E. P. Roe, 30 cts. Dossier, No. 113, by Emile Gaboriau, 25 cts. Triumphant Democracy, by A. Carnegie, 30 cts. On March, by John Strange Winter, 30 cts. The Alexandra Music Books, Nos. 1 to 6, each 15 cts. The World's Minstrel's Music Books, Nos. 1 to 8, each 30 cts. Francis & Day's 6th Comic Musical Album, 30 cts. (Happell's Musical Magazine, No. 84, 30 cts. Sheard's Dance Annuals, each 30 cts.

may 12

J. F. Chisholm.

Seed - Potatoes!

FOR SALE,

Choice Seed Potatoes,

VARIOUS QUALITIES.

Just received per schooner "Jubilee"

ap 21

Clift, Wood & Co.

129 Water Street 129

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

Men's - Diagonal - Suits.

Men's Tweed Suits; Boy's Diagonal Suits. Boy's Tweed Suits. Job lot Men's and Boy's Felt Hats. Men's and Boy's Cloth and Tweed Caps.

—AND ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF— Room Papers & Bordering—choice patterns

april 7

R. HARVEY.

IMPERIAL

CREAM TARTAR

BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST, CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLET, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.

Makers of the CELEBRATED ROYAL TEST CAKE.

Dressmaking and Millinery.

MRS. FENNELL

Begs most respectfully to announce to the ladies of St. John's and the Outports, that she has now received her

FULL STOCK SPRING MILLINERY

Also, Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.

Ladies' Aprons, Children's Pinafores and Blouses.

All orders in Dress-making and Millinery will be executed in the very best style, whilst the most moderate prices will be charged. Mourning orders executed with special promptness.

may 8, 3w, 11p, s

136 Duckworth Street.

At A. P. JORDAN'S Provision & Grocery Stores

(Nos. 178 and 180 Water Street)

You can get the Finest Mess and Packet Beef, Choicest Loins; Family Mess Pork—Figge Bros. brand

(A beautiful article for retailing.)

AND, JUST RECEIVED, 30 FIRKINS OF SELECT CREAMERY BUTTER—Canadian—a superior quality, and well worthy the attention of Housekeepers and Retailers. Also, a large and well-assorted stock of TEAS—the best brands; their Teas have obtained the highest reputation for strength and exquisite flavour. Particular attention has always been paid in their selection, consequently the best value is guaranteed to their customers.

A firm and well-selected stock of Iron Bedsteads—a few very fine ones (French style) selling cheap. Flour, Bread, Indian Meal, French Coffee, Raspberry Cordial, Pine Apple do, Black Currant, &c., &c. Fancy Biscuits—fruit and plain cake. Ships' Stores supplied at shortest notice.

may 15

A. P. JORDAN, 178 & 180 Water Street.

"The Gloucester!"

The Gloucester Tarred Cotton Line

Is undoubtedly the Best Banking Line Made.

- IT IS twenty per cent. stronger than any other Cotton Line.
- IT IS more easily handled than any other Cotton Line.
- IT WILL stand more rough usage and wear better than any other Cotton Line, and it is the cheapest Cotton Line in the market. Made in all sizes. See that every dozen bears the trade mark, "THE GLOUCESTER." None other genuine.

oct 15 fr, t, eod

ICE! ICE! ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS AND THE General Public, that Ice will be delivered to Subscribers, every morning (Sundays excepted), from 1st June to 1st September. Customers requiring it in Sept., may have it without extra charge.

Delivered: \$6.00 Sent for (Atlantic Hotel): \$4.00.

Bankers, Steamboats, &c., supplied, per ton, at lowest rates.

may 2

J. W. FORAN.

For the Banks

STRONG AND RELIABLE BAROMETERS,

So delicate as to indicate a Storm Eight or Twelve hours before its arrival. These instruments are the same as those provided by the British Government, at reduced rates, to fishing vessels in the Channel and the North Sea.

N. OHMAN,

Atlantic Hotel Building

march 16

JOHNSON'S

FOR INTERNAL

—AND—

EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases.

We will send free, postpaid, to all who send the names, an illustrated Pamphlet. All who buy or are referred to by any part of the

it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall

rice, 25 cts.; 6 bottles, \$1.50. Express prepaid to

JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

JOHNSON'S

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NOTICE!

I HEREBY CAUTION ALL PARTIES against infringing on or making my anchor, or any anchor with any feature of my invention attached to it. Most persons are under the impression that if they make the slightest alteration, they can obtain a patent; but such is not the case, and should not be allowed or granted, for such is contrary to the laws, rules and regulations of patents. The manufacturers in England said they were safe to make my anchor, and would not infringe on any other patent or get themselves into trouble by so doing.

T. S. CALPIN.

TESTIMONIALS.

In Favour of Calpin's Patent Anchor.

THOMAS CALPIN:—

St. John's, Dec. 8, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—Having used one of your Patent Anchors on board my vessel on the Banks as a riding anchor, I must say it gave me entire satisfaction and merits all the praise I can give it, and would advise all in the trade to adopt this anchor so as to be rid of the entanglement of stock and top flukes, which would be a great relief. I have also used your Patent Anchor for trawl mooring and must say gave entire satisfaction.

CAPT. MORGAN HALLETT.
Schr. Daisy Maud, Burin.

St. John's, Dec. 9, 1887.

MR. T. S. CALPIN:—Having had one of your Patent Anchors on the Grand Banks, and used it in Sydney and elsewhere, and its holding powers are surprising; and I believe in time it will be the only Anchor used by bankers and others.

CAPT. GEORGE BONNELL.
Schr. May Bell, Burin.

Burin, Nov. 10th, 1887.

SIR,—Having used your Patent Anchor this summer, on the Grand Banks, for a riding anchor, it held my craft firm and secure in all the gales. The non-hazardous action under the bow and on the rail, in a heavy swell, all of which proves it to be an invaluable invention when compared with the old mud-hook. Yours respectfully,

CAPT. JOSEPH GODDARD,
Schr. Happy-Go-Lucky.

T. S. CALPIN: Dear Sir,—My craft drove ashore last Fall at Black Island, with her 5-cwt anchor and 35 fathoms of chain out. I borrowed one of your 56 weight patents, put it out, and with a line to the windlass, this surprising little stockless anchor took my craft and contents off in safety. It is only when your anchor saves some craft and poor souls from getting in contact with an overwhelming reef or breaker, that your anchor will get its due appreciation. If large anchors are as good in proportion as the one I tested, everyone should use them. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

P. M. JAMES,
Capt. sch. 'Ariel', Brigus.

[Copy.]

THE PARSONAGE, FOGO, 22nd Aug. 1887.

J. L. DUCHEMIN, Esq.:—DEAR SIR,—Please send me a small Calpin's Patent Anchor, 25 to 30 pounds; but not over 30 or under 20 pounds weight. I intend to do away with grapnels, the anchors works so well.

Yours, etc.,
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P. R. BOWEN,
Editor The Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.

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TRADITIONS OF a Western Land—Prophecy of Seneca—Seneca and Columbus, a coincidence—Plato's "Atlantis"—Voyage of St. Brendan—St. Malo—Missions in Iceland—The Flato Saga, A.D. 860—Discovery of Greenland by Gunbiarn, 876—Re-Discovery by Eric Raud, 980—Discovery of America by Bjarni, 985—Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, discovered by Lief, 1000—It Myia, or Great Ireland—Vestiges of an Irish Colony in America—Episcopal Sees in Greenland, 1021 to 1406—Voyage of Zeno, 1380—Relics of John Guy's Colony at Cupper's Cove, or Cupid's.
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feb7.

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1888! - SPRING - 1888!

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Currants, in 1 cwt. cases
Brown & Polson's Corn Flour—14lb bxs; 1lb pkts
Lime Juice and Lime Juice Cordial
Raspberry Syrup, in pints and quarts
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Lea & Perrins' Sauce—Mushroom and Catsup
Currie Powder, French Capers, Yorkshire Relish.

CHOW-CHOW, MIXED PICKLES, Essence of Vanilla
Lemon, Peppermint and Cloves
Coffee and Milk, Cocoa and Milk, 1-lb. tins
Condensed Milk—1-lb tin [Cocoa
Taylor Bros. No. 3 Cocoa; Taylor Bros. Marvella
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Fry's Chocolate—1lb cakes; Dutch Cheese
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Mustard, in boxes and kegs; Bread Soda
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RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1887:

	£	s	d
Authorised Capital.....	23,000,000		
Subscribed Capital.....	2,000,000		
Paid-up Capital.....	500,000		
II.—FIRE FUND			
Reserve.....	£44,576	19	11
Premium Reserve.....	362,188	18	6
Balance of profit and loss acc't.....	67,895	12	6
	£1,274,661	10	7
III.—LIFE FUND.			
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£3,274,835	19	4
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147	3	2
	£3,747,983	2	3
REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1887.			
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.			
Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075	5	8
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 & 4 by single payment) and interest.....	124,717	7	14
	£593,792	13	4
FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£1,157,073	14	0
	£1,750,866	7	4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.
Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.
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Agents, at John's, Newfoundland.The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,
OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887.....\$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1886.....\$21,137,179
Insurance in force about.....\$400,000,000
Policies in force about.....130,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policy-holders; and no other Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

A. S. RENDELL,
Agent at Newfoundland.

The Treaty of Washington Act, 1888.

An Act respecting a certain Treaty between Her Britannic Majesty and the President of the United States.

ARTICLE XI.

United States fishing-vessels entering the ports, bays, and harbors of the eastern and north-eastern coasts of Canada or of the coasts of Newfoundland under stress of weather or other casualty may unload, reload, tranship, or sell, subject to customs laws and regulations, all fish on board, when such unloading, transhipment, or sale is made necessary as incidental to repairs, and may replenish outfits, provisions and supplies damaged or lost by disaster; and in case of death or sickness shall be allowed all needful facilities, including the shipping of crews.

Licenses to purchase in established ports of entry of the aforesaid coasts of Canada or of Newfoundland, for the homeward voyage, such provisions and supplies as are ordinarily sold to trading vessels, shall be granted to United States fishing vessels in such ports, promptly upon application and without charge; and such vessels having obtained licenses in the manner aforesaid, shall also be accorded upon all occasions such facilities for the purchase of casual or needful provisions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to trading vessels; but such provisions or supplies shall not be obtained by barter, nor purchased for re-sale or traffic.

ARTICLE XII.

Fishing-vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have on the Atlantic coasts of the United States all privileges reserved and secured by this Treaty to United States' fishing-vessels in the aforesaid waters of Canada and Newfoundland.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall make regulations providing for the conspicuous exhibition by every United States' fishing-vessel of its official number on each bow; and any such vessel, required by law to have an official number, and failing to comply with such regulations, shall not be entitled to the licenses provided for in this Treaty.

Such regulations shall be communicated to Her Majesty's government previously to their taking effect.

ARTICLE XIV.

The penalties for unlawfully fishing in the waters, bays, creeks, and harbors, referred to in Article I of this Treaty, may extend to forfeiture of the boat or vessel and appurtenances, and also of the supplies and cargo on board when the offence was committed; and for preparing in such waters to unlawfully fish therein, penalties shall be fixed by the court not to exceed those for unlawfully fishing; and for any other violation of the laws of Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland relating to the right of fishery in such waters, bays, creeks, or harbors, penalties shall be fixed by the Court, not exceeding in all three dollars for every ton of the boat or vessel concerned. The boat or vessel may be held for such penalties and forfeitures.

The proceedings shall be summary and as inexpensive as practicable. The trial (except on appeal) shall be at the place of detention, unless the Judge shall, on request of the defence, order it to be held at some other place adjudged by him more convenient. Security for costs shall not be required of the defence, except when bail is offered. Reasonable bail shall be accepted. There shall be proper appeals available to the defence only, and the evidence at the trial may be used on appeal.

Judgment of forfeiture shall be reviewed by the Governor-General of Canada in Council, or the Governor in Council of Newfoundland, before the same are executed.

ARTICLE XV.

Whenever the United States shall remove the duty from fish-oil, whale-oil, seal-oil, and fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil), being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada and of Newfoundland, including Labrador, as well as from the usual and necessary casks, barrels, kegs, cans, and other usual and necessary coverings containing the products above mentioned, the like products being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, as the usual and necessary coverings of the same, as above described, shall be admitted free of duty into the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

And upon such removal of duties, and while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into the United States by British subjects, without duty being reimposed thereon, the privilege of entering the ports, bays, and harbors of the aforesaid coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland shall be accorded to the United States' fishing vessels, by annual licenses, free of charge, for the following purposes, namely:—

1. The purchase of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines, and all other supplies and outfits.
 2. Transhipment of catch, for transport by any means of conveyance;
 3. Shipping of crews.
- Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained.

The like privileges shall be continued or given to fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland on the Atlantic coasts of the United States.

This treaty shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, having received the assent of the parliament of Canada and the legislature of Newfoundland; and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In faith whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, this 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1888.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The House of Assembly.

THURSDAY, April 19.

The house opened at 3½ o'clock.

Committee on registration bill.

Upon motion of the hon Attorney General the house went into committee of the whole on the bill.

Mr. CALLANAN in the chair.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the adoption of the first section of the bill and said that the only change which the bill contemplated in the present law was to recognize one central office for the registration of deeds instead of having three registration offices, one for each judicial district. This has existed in practice for several years past and the present measure was only to give the existing arrangement legislative sanction.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again on tomorrow.

Committee on bill relating to outport pilots.

Mr. SHEA in the chair.

Mr. ROLLS—I explained the object of this bill a few days ago, and I do not think that there is anything more for me to say upon it at present. Those who know the difficulty of navigation about Fogo must be of opinion that the measure is a very necessary one, and I am willing now to allow the matter to rest upon its merits.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL—I do not wish to throw any difficulties in the way so far as the object of the bill is concerned. I simply desire now to point out some objections to the bill in its present form. We must be very careful how we deal with matters which effect our trade relations with other countries, and whatever laws we may have upon this subject, it is necessary they should be known to the maritime world. The present bill is not sufficiently comprehensive in this character. It is a matter for decision whether this measure shall be made a comprehensive one, embracing all the outports, or whether it shall apply to Fogo alone. I believe that the alternative will quite satisfy the hon. member for Fogo. Fogo is a most dangerous harbor to enter, and a stranger attempting to enter it without the aid of a skilled pilot, runs serious risks. We should decide at the very outset what this bill shall comprehend. If a general measure be introduced, it must be complete and perfect and provide a code of pilotage regulations such as are in force in St. John's. If it be not thus explicit, the consequences to foreign trade may be most serious.

Mr. MORINE—I beg to ask the hon. Attorney General whether, if we appoint pilots, a ship entering port shall be compelled to take such a licensed pilot. I would suggest that this bill be referred to a select committee of legal and mercantile members.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL—The rule which governs the taking of licensed pilots is the rule which prevails amongst underwriters that vessels entering a port where there are licensed pilots and neglects to secure their services forfeits all rights to insurance in case of loss.

Mr. ROLLS—I have no objection to having this bill referred to a select committee. I am not wedded to it in its present form. So long as Fogo gets a licensed pilot I am content. But when nearly all the prominent people of Fogo petition for the boon, I think they are entitled to expect that this house will accede to their wishes. Fogo is known to be a difficult place to enter, and I myself would rather bring a vessel into St. John's than into Fogo, my native place. The want of a licensed pilot at Fogo even now, if I am correctly informed, affects the premiums paid for marine insurance.

Mr. SCOTT—Even if the other outports do not get their licensed pilots, I think that Fogo should. Vigilantibus non dormientibus lex subvenit; and if Fogo has been more active in preferring her claims than her sister outports she should receive the benefit of her vigilance.

On motion of Mr. Emerson a resolution was passed referring the bill to a select committee.

The committee then rose and reported the resolution. Ordered that Mr. Rolles, hon. Attorney General, hon. Mr. Goodridge, Messrs. Shee, Grieve, Scott and Morine do form the committee.

COMMITTEE ON LOAN BILL.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on this bill. Mr. Godden in the chair.

HON. PREMIER moved the first section in the same terms as he moved the resolutions in committee.

Mr. MORINE—I would now ask the Premier to answer the questions of Mr. Scott, referring to the Receiver General, which appear on the notice paper. Who is the Receiver General at the present time? Who transacts the business of that department, and who draws the salary? Is it Mr. Donnelly or is it the Premier? Mr. Donnelly left this country by the "Newfoundland." For ten days the office was filled by nobody, and then the Premier was gazetted as Acting Receiver General. In two or three days after Mr. Donnelly returned here. How is it that Mr. Donnelly is not proceeding to Barcelona? Either it is necessary that he should be there, in which case he should not now be in Newfoundland, or else it is not necessary that he should be there, in which case he should not have left upon that mission. And now that he is here, how comes it that he is not in the house transacting the business of his office? And how has no announcement been made to this house of Mr. Donnelly's appointment as commissioner at Barcelona? I ask from the Premier information on these points.

Hon. PREMIER—The questions asked by Mr. Scott will be duly answered when they come up in proper order. Mr. Donnelly is the Receiver General and transacts the business of that office. My appointment was an acting one, to subsist only during his absence from the colony, and has been superseded by his return. The absence of the Receiver General from the house this evening is due to illness.

Mr. MORINE—On Tuesday the Premier was gazetted as acting Receiver General, and on Wednesday Mr. Donnelly left Halifax to return here. If the government knew that Mr. Donnelly was coming back, why did they appoint the Premier to act for more than three days? Perhaps it was the fact of the Premier's appointment which drove Mr. Donnelly back. This matter is the subject of grave concern to the public and should be cleared up now. It looks as if Mr. Donnelly's mysterious return was as great a surprise to the government as it was to the country. Why was the Receiver General, the most important official of the government, sent away at a time when the money bills were not yet through this house. But I maintain that the Premier's appointment to the custom house was a most unwise one. Sir Robert Thorburn, in the first place, is a large importer of goods. His appointment left the customs practically in charge of the three or four large importers who comprise the board of revenue and import one half of the goods which came into St. John's. In the second place he has been absent from the country for long periods of late and is not conversant with our fiscal affairs. He is the sole member of the firm of Walter Grieve & Co., and has not sufficient time to properly attend to the business of that department, and there are other members of his party more fit for the position and better entitled to it.

Hon. PREMIER—It was necessary that an active appointment should be made for the reason that only a Receiver General as an Acting Receiver General can sign certain official documents. It was for this reason I took the appointment.

(to be continued.)

Daily Colonist.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1888.

ACTING WITH COMMON SENSE.

Opinion of the Charlottetown 'Patriot.'

THE LAND DEPRECIATED IN VALUE.

A few weeks ago the Harbor Grace "Standard" credited a paragraph to the Charlottetown, P.E.I., "Patriot," favorable to Confederation. We thought at the time the "Standard" had made a mistake, because we knew the editor of the "Patriot," Hon. David Laird, ex-Governor of the North-West Territory, was too well acquainted with the baneful effects of Confederation in the Maritime Provinces, and too honest a man to say anything to induce Newfoundland to make the same fatal blunder that they have made.

We have the "Patriot" of May 2nd at hand and find the following which, not only the "Standard," but other papers should have the candour to place before their readers:—

"The people of ye ancient colony do not seem to be in any great hurry about coming into the Confederation, and in this they certainly are acting with a good deal of common sense. The evil result from the union upon this Island has doubtless been seen and appreciated in Newfoundland, and if so it is not likely she will soon change her attitude of hostility to any movement towards throwing in her lot with the Dominion. Under the government's policy of taxing to the uttermost, in the interests of the Canadian combines, so many of the articles our people have to buy, the profits to our producers are much less than they otherwise would be, and as a consequence real estate here has greatly depreciated in value. It is not too much to say that the selling value of land in and about Charlottetown is today from 25 to 50 per cent. less all round than it was the day we entered Confederation, and the same holds good, though possibly not to so great an extent, of the farm lands throughout this Island. That trade here is in a much less flourishing condition than it was in 1873 is patent to every one. With these results from the union standing out as a warning to them, it is not surprising that the Newfoundlanders do not feel inclined to sacrifice the prosperity of their own country in order to become hewers of wood and drawers of water for some few manufacturers in Ontario and Quebec."

PROJECT TO PROCURE CAPITAL To Promote Farming Operations. MR. KIMBER'S PLAN OF COLONIZATION.

The Secretary for the Colonies, some time ago, corresponded with the governments of the British colonies requesting their views on a plan of colonization, suggested by Mr. Kimber, a member of the House of Commons. It would have been well if the scheme proposed by Mr. Kimber had formed the subject of discussion during the sitting of the legislature, so that it might have been fully ventilated, and some steps taken to secure any advantages which might be derived from it, if it were found to be practical.

As the legislature have neglected the matter, the newspapers will now have to take the question up and try and awaken some public interest in what seems to be a feasible project to get money on reasonable terms to carry on farming operations. It is suggested, says Sir Henry F. Holland, "that funds for the promotion of colonization may be provided by the public in the United Kingdom by subscription to a public marketable stock, to be issued on the security of the lands to be settled on, and guaranteed as to the interest by the co-operation of the Imperial and Colonial governments, the latter undertaking and guaranteeing the administration of the capital and the collection of the interest from the settlers, and the Imperial government lending its guarantee by way of endorsement of the Colonial security, to enable the money to be raised at the lowest possible cost."

Mr. Kimber gave the details of his plan before a committee of the Houses of Peers and Commons. His propositions were designed to procure, in the first instance, some agreement as to the principles upon which colonization should proceed before defining or agreeing to any exact plan for adoption, which would differ with different colonies, although the general principles would probably be the same.

These, says the "European Mail," are directed "mainly to settle the respective parts which each of the parties interested, viz., the Mother Country, the Colonies, the settlers, and the capitalists, ought to take into this great work, which it must be obvious to all thinking people, would give new life, power and energy, new commerce, work and wages, and profit to our people. Depression (which means only stagnation and stupidity, want of intelligence on the part of all of us to see what the world is really doing) will have passed away, and in fulfilling the primary duties imposed on us by the Creator—to be "fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth"—we shall see that our boasted greatness is mere littleness itself compared with the more extended and more peaceful glory that may yet be in store for us. Surely the nation has not yet finished its work.

1. The first of these propositions is that "Colonization has become the duty as well as a necessity for the nation," and is taken as a postulate granted and requiring no proof in this place. The congestion of the population at home already—its now increasing increase of 1,000 a day—the want of population in the colonies—the utter inadequacy of all existing means and agencies of emigration to make any sensible impression on these necessities—should be enough to prove this.

2. The next proposition is that "British colonization is always a profit to the Empire," and is also too well proved by history to require demonstration.

3. The succeeding propositions, which apportion the duty among the parties concerned, and endeavor to arrive at the principles on which their action should proceed, are those which require and deserve that further study and consideration for which they were submitted, and they are circulated also in this journal in order that they may receive that sympathetic and friendly support or criticism, or both, from distant parts of the Empire, which all good Britishers, it is hoped, will be willing to give to any proposals for the common good of our nation, and those of other friendly peoples who have joined with and settled among us to aid in the great work of civilization."

The adoption of the suggestions of Mr. Kimber appear to us to be just what is required, at the present time, to colonize, or, in words, to induce the people to settle upon the agricultural lands of this colony. The legislation of last session, giving a bounty of \$12 an acre, will have the effect of making many persons clear land during the next two years; and if money could be had at a low rate of interest, these clearances would be extended and farming operations have a chance to be carried on successfully. We will give, in tomorrow's COLONIST, the further details of this project, and hope our correspondents and contemporaries will give the question such attention as they may judge it merits.

Business is almost at a standstill, but Water-street dealers anticipate a "rush" with the moving off of the ice.

"OUR DAUGHTERS."

SIR,—Though the correspondence on the above subject creates great interest amongst the young men travelling cityward by the "daily bread" trains, they seem hitherto to have left the discussion almost entirely to fathers and daughters. Nor does my short experience allow me to claim any attention to my opinions on the subject in its full breadth. I can, however, account for a few recruits to the daily-increasing ranks of those men who (it is supposed) "can, but don't" marry. There recruits are necessarily confined to the few close friends whose circumstances are well known to me. Junior partners in large professional firms, whose incomes are neither large nor small, and whose lady acquaintances are accustomed to luxury in many of its most expensive forms, and who are sometimes unwilling, and always unable, to render a home happy or comfortable (without its aid). As a consequence, all idea of marriage is banished till senior partners retire, or parents die—may this latter be long hence—and Norway, boathouse, and yacht consume the income which might otherwise, with careful steering, suffice for a snug and happy home. And we are the last to deny that we should be far more useful citizens and better men, with the loving, patient counsel or a sweet wife by way of a sheet-anchor.

Yours truly, PANGBOURNE.

SIR,—As the eldest of four portionless daughters, I should like to offer a few words of advice to those who have homes, and whose fathers are earning moderate incomes. Unless girls have special talents or aptitude for business, let them learn every detail of domestic work thoroughly, and then devote their time and attention to the management of the home. It will frequently be found that by doing this they can effect a saving in general expenses far in excess of what they could earn under ordinary circumstances, and at the same time relieve the parents of much worry and anxiety. We are nice of a family, including my mother, and our income is £300 a year. My father died when the education of several of the younger children was incomplete, and as we had no relatives to help us, it remained with two brothers, my mother and myself to provide for the others. We were free from debt, and had a comfortable home, which we determined to keep together. We were all fortunate in obtaining employment, but for the first two years, it was a hard struggle. My own duties and those of my sisters enable us to devote a certain portion of the day to housework. In addition, we educate a younger brother and sister, make all our gowns, do a quantity of bazaar and charity work, and find time to paint, read, cultivate and arrange flowers, and make numerous artistic articles for the beautifying of our home. We are all of very active temperament, and keenly alive to the pleasures of this world, but the same rule that governs our work also regulates our pleasure, that is, we pull together. Our life is far from dull or unhappy, despite the fact that strict economy has always to be observed. If in the future suitors should come, they will find us dowryless, for the experience of our lives has taught us to find happiness in our every day tasks, and life has no better dowry than contentment.—Yours faithfully, JOAN.

German Emigrants to United States.

The Liverpool "Courier," of the 21st ult., has the following:—

Westward still the tide of emigration flows, and in this connection a remarkable and very interesting scene was witnessed at the Central Station on Tuesday. On Monday there was an incessant flow of German and Scandinavian emigrants into the station, en route for New York. The railway officials stated that about 8,000 Germans, Swedes, and Danes arrived on Monday in special trains from Hull, and that the baggage of these people, required for its conveyance no fewer than 175 railway waggons. The emigrants, or such of them as came under our observation, were of a very superior class. The men were all very comfortably clad, some of the women being even elegantly attired; and we were informed that their "boxes" were in nearly every instance full of valuable effects. The transatlantic steamer companies will be busily employed in dealing with this great stream of the flower of Prussia and Scandinavia who are seeking homes in the Far West.

A Suggestion to Bankers

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

MR. EDITOR,—It has occurred to the writer that as those portable boxes to contain water, food, etc., placed in the dories of our bank fishermen, may not be available to every vessel owner, i.e., cost, etc., that every bank fisherman may take on his person a small jigger or dapper and about 200 fathoms small line, with which to catch fish in the event of being astray and no food in the dory. I think, Mr. Editor, this is the most feasible plan as yet proposed as the jigger and line can be kept on the man or placed in the dory and need not be disturbed until required. I will write again on this subject. I am, Mr. Editor, yours, etc. WEST END.

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

OUR PUBLIC ROADS.

How Some of Them Are Made Use Of.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—Will you please give me space in your widely-read paper to say a few words on the state of the street opposite the College of St. Bonaventure, on the Newtown road. The place to which I refer is on the westside of the street, under the fence of Fort Townshend gardens. The drain and side of the road there is filled with all sorts of debris, old tin cans, old boots, rags, and other matters of that nature which accumulate in the manure heap. This rubbish has been thrown there almost every day for the past month, stopping the drain and turning the watercourse into the middle of the street. This matter should be seen to, and not only should the rubbish be removed, but a law should be made to prevent persons from throwing such matter upon the street near the gardens, at least within the city limits. I have ascertained on enquiry that the rubbish referred to is thrown out of the police gardens, and is not deposited by private parties hauling manure in that direction. Thus we have it that the very persons who are supposed to do everything in their power for the peace and well-being of the city are the very ones to throw their rubbish on the side-walk, to the disgust of the general passer by. Yours truly, McQUAID.

MR. CALPIN'S INVENTIONS

Dory Arrangements and Patent Anchors.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

SIR,—In examining the different dory fittings, I find nothing in accordance with my views; and as this question is become a most important and vital one to our bank fishermen, I take this opportunity of saying that I intend bringing my ideas, on this subject, before the public. And when I have done so, I feel confident that when my dory arrangements are scientifically fitted, they will be adopted by the bank fishermen of this Island, as well as by the peoples of other nations prosecuting their hazardous undertaking on the Grand and other banks, where such dangers are to be encountered. This contemplated dory arrangement, and my patent anchor can be much cheaper, on account of its increased holding power, as, for instance, an anchor one-third less weight of my patent is more reliable than any of the ordinary anchors of full weight. My anchor, being about a cent per pound dearer, is still considerably cheaper, as well as having the advantage of being handled so much easier. I have lost many orders for my anchor, on account of not being able to get sufficient of them made. This, one would say, is poor encouragement for home industries in "this Newfoundland of ours." But arrangements will soon be completed to supply the demand. THOMAS S. CALPIN.

May 15th, 1888.

Bay Roberts.

Give Heart's Ease Pair Play.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—You will grant me a great favor if you allow me a little space in the columns of your most valuable paper to publish a few cursory items, concerning the disadvantage we are laboring under during the winter months with regard to mails. We have no Way Office here, not within six miles of us. The mail men travel through this place; and its no matter what you are employed at, you have to leave all and run to the Way Office; if you are not there during the short interval while the mail men are taking some refreshment, your letter has to stay there for the next fortnight; and then its taken to Northern Bight, where it has to remain another fortnight, as the mail men go from Northern Bight before our mail reaches there. Its out of the question for mail men from Northern Bight to bring the mail. Why not a mail man from this place take the mail to Northern Bight a day or two before it arrives there, and bring our mail to us. I hope this matter will be taken into consideration and give us FAIR PLAY.

"Blackboard" on Education.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—It is much to be regretted that the Hon. Dr. Crowdy was not able to be in his place during the past session of the Legislative Council, as, no doubt, he would have delivered another of those able and common-sense speeches on education such as he delivered during the session of 1887.

And were the Hon. Doctor to bring under the notice of the house the many flagrant violations of the Education Act by the people in nearly every part of the country, and the indifference of

parents in sending their children to school, I feel sure that some compulsory legislation would be enacted to remedy the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Even in this district of St. John's, notwithstanding that there are many good schools in the country places, and academies and colleges in the city, yet if you walk the streets or go out on the country roads during the hours that our schools are open, you will meet crowds of children idling away their time or doing some mischief. Thanking you for space, I remain, sir, sincerely yours, BLACKBOARD.

St. John's May 16, 1888.

CHILD LABOUR IN CIGAR FACTORIES.

The secretary of the Cigar Makers' Union of Montreal, has received the following from Mr. David Black, secretary of Iron Moulders' Union No. 28:—"I am instructed by Iron Moulders' Union to forward the following resolution of your sympathy in your struggle against child labor and the painful state of affairs revealed by the labors of the Royal Labor Commission in the Lower Provinces, and we hope the day is not far distant when justice shall triumph and this species of white slavery be forever driven from our shore:—Whereas, the reports of the evidence given before the Royal Labor Commission in the city of Montreal have revealed a system of treatment of employes, specially of children of tender years, in the cigar factories of that city of a most infamous and degrading nature, and subversive of all the principles of our modern civilization, therefore be it resolved that this union pledge its hearty support to the C.M.I.U. in its struggle against the evil, and do further pledge ourselves to use only those cigars bearing the blue label. Carried unanimously."

THE COAL COMBINE.

At a meeting of the combine committee, G. W. Wood, secretary of the coal combine, of Toronto, gave evidence as to the manner in which contracts for coal required by the city in its various departments were arranged by the combine. The price at which coal was to be supplied was fixed by the combine, and the contract was auctioned off to whichever member would pay the highest premium to the combine. In this way competition in contracts was put an end to and the price kept up. The members were sworn to secrecy in regard to the fixing of price at which coal was to be supplied. The contract for the water works was auctioned to Bailey & Co., for \$600, the hospital to Rogers for \$255, the Ontario government to Conger & Co. for \$610, the price per ton at which the coal was to be supplied being previously fixed by the combine. When a member of the combine tendered below the fixed prices he was fined and suspended. P. Burns having been fined a thousand dollars.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The navigation outlook remains unchanged.

The steamer "Leopard" is in Greenspond.

The Supreme Court will open for the spring term on Monday next.

It is supposed that the steamer "Portia" will get down from Trepassy tonight.

The brigantine "Plymouth," Captain Job Vine, arrived yesterday at Liverpool, N.S.—all well.

A steamer off the narrows at one o'clock today is supposed to be the mail boat from Halifax, but identity could not be exactly ascertained owing to the fog.

A man named Tobin, in a state of mental aberration, either deliberately walked or fell over the Queen's wharf yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the lock-up.

The old sign of Walter Grieve & Co., which has buffeted the business storms of thirty years, has been taken down and will shortly be replaced by the new sign of Thorburn & Tessier.

A topsail schooner is off the narrows all day trying to get in. From this it would appear that there is very little ice between this and Cape Race, and that if the quantity now in the narrows moved off we would soon have a clear coast.

In answer to the telegram sent to Quebec by Messrs. Fox, to inquire into the exact condition of the brothers Fleming, who were picked up on the banks, word was wired that the men's feet were frozen but that they were otherwise all right.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—"Lex"—As your letter in re the court house business, does not seem to embrace the whole information on the subject, and as you say the affair proceeded with closed doors, we deem it advisable not to insert your communication for the present.

DEATHS.

RING—This morning, after an illness of short duration, Mary, relict of the late William Ring (cooper), a native of County Waterford, Ireland, aged 75 years. Funeral from her daughter's residence, Mrs. Philip Hanley's, on Sunday next, at 2.30 o'clock, when friends and acquaintance are invited to attend.—(Boston papers please copy.)